

## Activity 20

## World Outline Maps

### Central Asia: Physical-Political

**PART I** Use maps in your textbook or a library to locate the items listed below. Then label them on the outline map.

Countries	Selected Cities	Major Bodies of Water	Major Landforms
Afghanistan	Almaty	Amu Dar'ya	Altay Shan
Kazakhstan	Ashgabat	Aral Sea	Fergana Valley
Kyrgyzstan	Astana	Caspian Sea	Kara-Kum
Tajikistan	Bishkek	Irtys River	Kyzyl Kum
Turkmenistan	Bukhara	Ili River	Pamirs
Uzbekistan	Dushanbe	Issyk-Kul	Tian Shan
	Mary	Lake Balkhash	
	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky	Lake Sarez	
	Qaraghandy	Murgab River	
	Samarqand	Syr Dar'ya	
	Semey	Tobol River	
	Shymkent	Zaysan Lake	
	Tashkent	Zhayyq (Ural) River	
	Turkmenabat		

**PART II** After labeling your map, use it to answer the following questions:

- The word *shan* means “mountain” in Chinese. What two mountain ranges are in this region?

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- The word *kum* means “sand”, referring to the sand of a desert. What major deserts are found in this region?

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- Pamirs is an area of very high altitude. In what country is it located?

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- Approximately how far is the distance from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky to Tashkent?

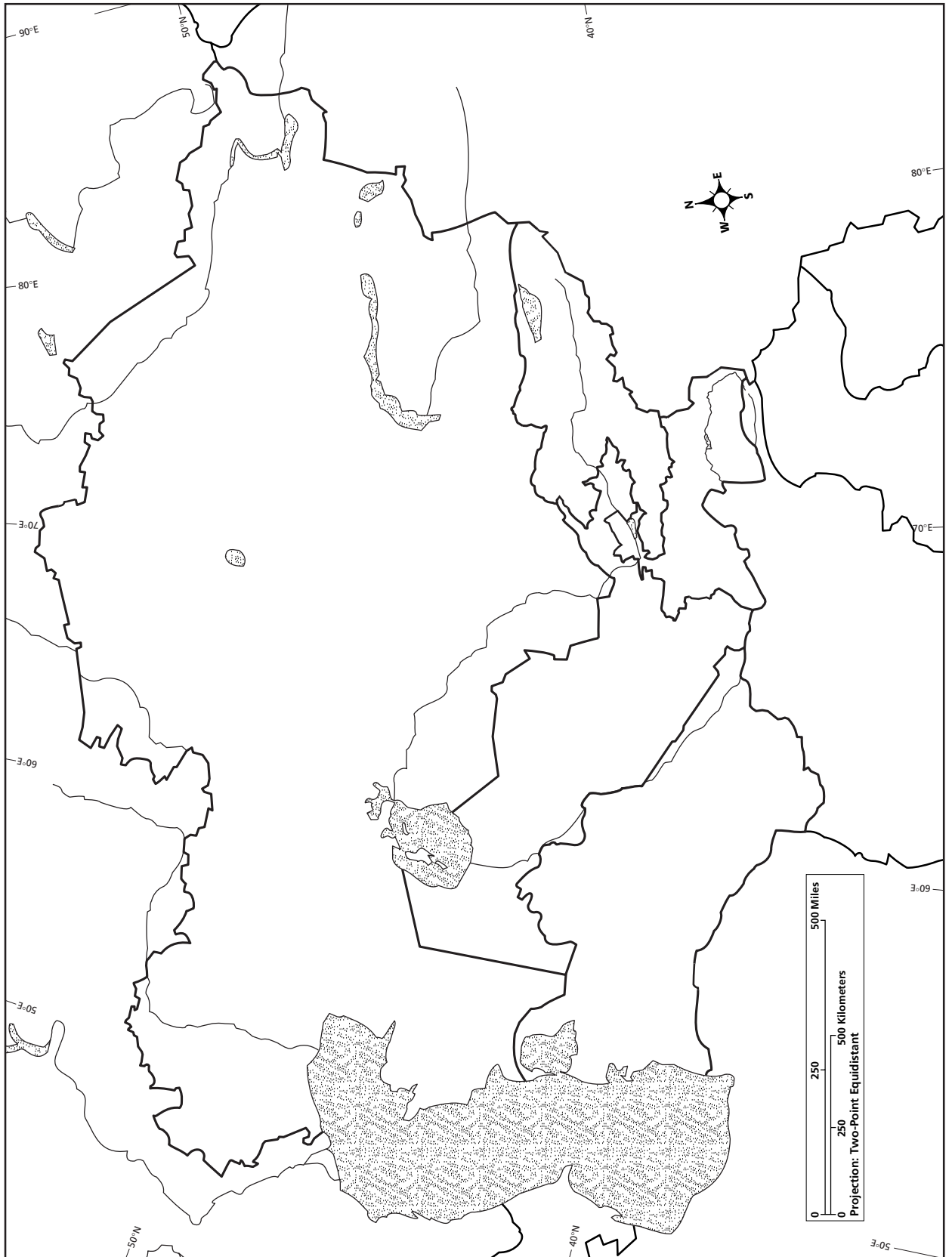
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- Critical Thinking: Physical Systems** How many rivers did you label? List them. Looking at this map, what would you expect the climate for most of this area to be like?

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**Central Asia: Physical-Political**



## MAP ACTIVITY 11

1. French Guiana (France) and the Falkland Islands (the United Kingdom)
2. about 4,000 miles
3. Atlantic Ocean
4. three; Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil (Some might include the tip of Peru.)
5. Argentina—the islands are nearby; United Kingdom—it gives them control over a location in South America

## MAP ACTIVITY 12

1. eight; Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden
2. Greece
3. about 2,000 miles
4. nine; Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Macedonia, Moldova, Slovakia, Switzerland
5. its location in the Mediterranean Sea near both Africa and Italy

## MAP ACTIVITY 13

1. Kjolen Mountains
2. Carpathian Mountains
3. Northern European Plain, Great Hungarian Plain
4. Tagus River and Ebro River
5. probably helped protect from northern invaders, but limited ability of Italians to travel to interior Europe

## MAP ACTIVITY 14

1. Northern Ireland
2. Greenland
3. Alps and Jura Mountains
4. Loire River
5. four; they all have very cold climates.

## MAP ACTIVITY 15

1. Liechtenstein
2. Neisse River and Oder River
3. Carpathian Mountains
4. Lake Geneva
5. Answers will vary.

## MAP ACTIVITY 16

1. Portugal and Spain
2. Transylvanian Alps
3. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro

4. Crete
5. Vatican City, the papal state; strong influence of the Catholic Church in the region

## MAP ACTIVITY 17

1. Russia
2. Kazakhstan
3. Minsk
4. about 2,700 miles
5. five; the countries probably made up primarily of people from the ethnic group represented in the country's name, with heavy influences from Turkey

## MAP ACTIVITY 18

1. Siberia
2. Arctic Ocean
3. Arctic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Barents Sea, Bering Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Okhotsk
4. Volga River and Zhayyq (Ural) River
5. Cherskiy Range, Kolyma Mountains, Stanovoy Mountains, Yablonovyy Range; protection from eastern invaders, but isolation of population of eastern Russia

## MAP ACTIVITY 19

1. Russia; separated from the rest of the country
2. Kamchatka Peninsula, Crimean Peninsula
3. marsh; Pripet Marshes
4. Vladivostok
5. the rise and fall of communism

## MAP ACTIVITY 20

1. Altay Shan and Tian Shan
2. Kara-Kum and Kyzyl Kum
3. Tajikistan
4. about 4,000 miles
5. seven; Amu Dar'ya, Irtysh River, Ili River, Murgab River, Syr Dar'ya, Tobol River, Zhayyq (Ural) River; dry and arid

## MAP ACTIVITY 21

1. Saudi Arabia; Bahrain
2. Red Sea and Persian Gulf
3. Afghanistan
4. Abu Dhabi, Doha, Kuwait City, Manama